

France Calls for Negotiations Through OAU on Chad War

Reuters
PARIS — France wants a peace-negotiated settlement to the conflict, preferably through framework of the Organization of African Unity, the government said yesterday.

Mr. Gallo said exact details of French policy would be revealed in interview to be given by Mr. Mitterrand to the newspaper Le Monde, and published Thursday. "In the eve of the policy statement, Chadian officials were 'nervous' to allow a 'de facto partition' of the country with Libyan French spheres evolving from recent cease-fire lines, a Western-diplomatic source told The Washington Post Wednesday.

The Chadian government went into its concerns in an editorial in the official daily bulletin, "Le Tchad." In the bulletin, Mr. Pierre Mahamat, alleged some officials in Paris have deduced by the idea of this dubious solution that resolves the problem: the dismemberment of Chad."

Mr. Gallo spoke after the regular cabinet meeting of President François Mitterrand. It was first such meeting since French

troops and aircraft arrived in Chad to support President Hissene Habré's forces fighting Libyan-backed rebels.

Mr. Gallo said a large part of the meeting was devoted to Chad, and the ministers, including Defense Minister Charles Hernu, exchanged views on the conflict.

France's presidential envoy, Maurice Faure, was in Addis Ababa on Wednesday for talks with the Ethiopian leader, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the OAU.

The organization has taken an overt role in the latest conflict that started seven weeks ago between Mr. Habré's forces and those led by former President Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr. Gallo called the war an African affair, and said it should be settled by Africans preferably within the framework of the OAU.

He said France had sent forces to its former colony to allow negotiations from a position of strength.

The U.S. embassy in Paris declined to confirm or deny a report that the former Central Intelligence Agency director, Vernon A. Walters, visited Mr. Mitterrand earlier this month.

In addition, he said, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy would be holding similar meetings with the leaders of the various parties in the National Assembly.

There was no official comment from France on the U.S. withdrawal of two AWACS electronic surveillance aircraft from Sudan, where they were sent earlier to monitor the conflict in Chad.

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Corazon Aquino, center, wife of the slain opposition leader, arrived in Manila Wednesday.

The Associated Press

French Show Ambivalence Over Chad: Pride and Misgivings

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

PARIS — "Some things are more important than life," said Francis Boissard, a retired truck driver who usually found in Le Chambon during important social interval just before lunchtime, nked his spirit, saluted and ambled out the door x a meal for himself and his wife.

It is a daily ritual that is close to his heart. And, after all, is 2,000 miles away.

But half an hour later, Mr. Boissard was back in the same place, and that is not part of the ritual — to offer up thoughts or opinions really, that had just come to him. He said that the whole thing was complicated, less, and that the Americans certainly had no less meddling there, whereas the French did, though who's to say, it looked like it could lead to find disaster. On the other hand, maybe negotia-

tions were possible.

This ambivalence, it seems, is shared by the whole country.

France's deepening military involvement in Chad calls up conflicting emotions. There is pride in the fact that France is sending in paratroopers to prop up the government of a former colony. There is some anger at the Americans, for seeming to apply pressure on France to rush in. And there are stirrings of misgivings, founded in the memories of the colonial conflicts of Indochina and Algeria and the notion that perhaps the venture into Chad, where fighting has raged off and on for 17 years, could turn into a similar quagmire.

Others noted that the move in a way silenced the debate, because it began to meet the criticisms from the only ones who were critical, the center-right opposition, which was pressing for intervention. Only the Communist Party, a junior partner in the government, has not opened up, since major figures in the opposition, who supported African intervention while in

L'Humanité put it, cause for "disquiet."

To a degree, debate in the higher political realm still has not opened up, since major figures in the opposition, who supported African intervention while in

power and so are presumably in favor of it now, have yet to be heard from. They include former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and former Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

The announcement on Aug. 9 that troops were being sent touched off remarkably little reaction. Most editorial writers dismissed the phenomenon as part of the hull that descends upon French life in August, when politicians and shopkeepers are unavailable to all but beach attendants.

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power and so are presumably in favor of it now, have yet to be heard from. They include former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and former Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

Now the French are returning from vacation to find a full-blown crisis at hand, complete with newspaper headlines that assert "The debate has begun," television interviews with retired generals discussing military strategy and almost nightly television footage of wounded Chadian soldiers lying in filthy hospital rooms in Ndjamena.

President François Mitterrand, who has been criticized by the press for keeping the public ill informed, is supposed to present his policy and strategy in an interview with Le Monde this week.

The quickening debate does not seem to make it any easier to sort things out for Mr. Boissard, who said:

"At one time or other, we've defended both these guys who are fighting, the one who's in and the one who's out. It gets very complicated at times."

All are generally regarded as friendly to the president and are not known as dissenters in cases involving government policy.

Mr. Aquino, 50, was shot to death Sunday afternoon as he stepped off an airplane at Manila International Airport. The government has said that a still-unidentified gunman shot him in the back of the head.

The slayer was promptly killed by airport security men, the government has said. Almost no evidence surrounding the killing has been made public.

Mr. Aquino, a persistent political critic of Mr. Marcos, had spent three years in self-imposed exile in the United States and was return-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Reagan Aide Ridicules Critic of Sex-Bias Policy

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan's chief spokesman heaped sarcastic praise Wednesday on Barbara Honegger, the Justice Department official who quit in protest over the administration's sex discrimination policies, for the "important role" she played as a bunny at the White House Easter egg roll.

Miss Honegger resigned Monday from a project team charged with reviewing statutes that may discriminate against women. She declared the program a "sham" because her reports had been ignored by the White House.

"The last time I saw her was at the White House Easter egg roll," said Larry M. Speakes, Mr. Reagan's spokesman. "I think she was playing an important role as a volunteer in the Easter egg roll to make sure that all the visitors to the White House had a good time."

"It's quite an admirable thing to do," said Mr. Speakes. "It's not easy to dress up in that hot bunny suit. I've never done it and I'm ashamed to admit it."

Miss Honegger was not immediately available for comment.

Mr. Speakes' remarks followed by one day a characterization of Miss Honegger as a "low-level munchkin" by a Justice Department spokesman, Thomas P. DeCair. She was paid \$37,000 annually by the department.

Asked whether there was an or-

ganized administration campaign to discredit Miss Honegger, the White House deputy press secretary, Peter H. Roussel, replied: "No. Speaker did not ridicule her. Ridicule is in the eye of the beholder."

■ **Efforts Set Back**

Senior administration officials said Wednesday that efforts to improve Mr. Reagan's standing among women have been severely set back by the criticism of Miss Honegger, The Washington Post reported from Los Angeles.

"She's kicked us and we're on the deck," one administration official said.

Her allegations have touched off a fresh round of debate among top administration officials about how to bridge the so-called "gender gap" reflected in the polls that show Mr. Reagan gets a lower approval rating from women than men.

One official described the gap as the "Achilles heel of this administration right now."

One source said that after Miss Honegger's allegations appeared, some White House officials discussed the possibility of flying her to California, where Mr. Reagan is vacationing, to meet with the president in a public gesture of his concern.

However, other officials discounted that idea out of fear that Miss Honegger would use the meeting to further attack Mr. Reagan publicly.

Asked whether there was an or-

Marcos Names Panel on Killing Group Friendly to President; Opposition Is Likely to Object

By William Chapman
Washington Post Service

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos appointed a fact-finding commission composed of judges Wednesday to investigate the slaying of his long-time political rival, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

The membership is not likely to include members of the Aquino family and opposition politicians, who have said they hoped to see nongovernment figures and experts approved by the family chosen for the investigation.

A presidential statement said that the commission would make "a free, unlimited and exhaustive investigation into all aspects of the tragedy." The commission will report directly to the president.

Some members of the opposition political group, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, have questioned the government's ability to conduct an impartial investigation into the assassination and have said the choice of investigators should be made with the approval of Mr. Aquino's family.

The chairman of the commission is Chief Justice Enrique Fernando. The panel includes a former chief justice, Roberto Concepcion, and three current members of the Supreme Court.

All are generally regarded as friendly to the president and are not known as dissenters in cases involving government policy.

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Weekend

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11 Kidnap, Kill Politician In Argentina

United Press International

BUENOS AIRES — An outspoken politician who was investigating the fate of missing Argentines was kidnapped and killed Wednesday, police sources said.

Guillermo Patricio Kelly was seized near his Buenos Aires home, beaten and thrown into one of two cars carrying about 11 uniformed men armed with submachine guns, Mr. Kelly's wife, Irma, told reporters.

Quoting a taxi driver who witnessed the abduction, Mrs. Kelly said: "One of the kidnappers came out of the car all bloody and yelled to the people in the other car 'Let's go, everything's ready.'"

The police sources, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. Kelly's body was found four hours later along the Pan American Highway outside the city.

A group calling itself "Free Argentina" claimed responsibility for the "execution of that dog, Kelly" in a telephone call to Cronica, a daily newspaper in the Argentine capital.

Minutes before the kidnapping, Mr. Kelly gave a telephone interview to the private radio station Radio Argentina in which he said, "Argentina is the prisoner of a mafia and has no democratic destiny."

He was on his way to a television interview when at least 11 men wearing olive-green uniforms intercepted his car, forcing it onto a curb.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Increasingly Worried by French Plan to 'Lend' Jets to Iraq

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

Etendards in France and U.S. officials speculate that it may be a few more months before the transfer can take place.

But one senior official said the "whole idea of sinking a tanker in the Gulf is regarded very seriously by us."

"We would like to see less activity of the kind that could cause this to happen," he added, "and providing these things is not particularly helpful."

Still, he said, the French "will do what they want to do."

The main focus of study in Washington, according to officials, is what the United States would do if Iran used the planes to attack Iranian oil-loading facilities or tankers and Iran retaliated by trying to block tankers from using the Gulf.

Such a move by Iran could seal off Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, which are major suppliers to the West and which have been providing financial help to Iraq.

U.S. officials said there have been some discussions with the French but no detailed response has been received. France has never publicly confirmed the plan.

Officials in the White House and the State Department said there has been no confrontation with France over the matter nor any pressure applied on the government of President François Mitterrand.

Iraqi pilots are still being trained to fly the Super

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In many ways, the French dilemma reflects the difficulties faced by countries that are major arms suppliers. Conceived as a maneuver to bring pressure to end the war, the plane transfer could escalate it. France is Iraq's main arms supplier, having replaced the Soviet Union in that role.

The moderate Arab oil states fear an Iraqi collapse, which would strengthen Iran's ruler, Ayatollah

Ruhollah Khomeini, and his Islamic fundamentalism. Yet they also fear a desperate move by Iran provoked by the planes.

France, which Iraq owes about \$5 billion for weapons and numerous projects being developed by French contractors in Iraq, would also like to see the war end so Iraq can pay its debts and French workers can keep working there.

The United States, which has remained officially neutral, also would not like to see an Iranian victory but is likewise wary that an Iraqi escalation could jeopardize larger interests.

The Iraqis have long had Exocet missiles, but they can use them only on helicopters that do not have the range to reach key Iranian targets and that are vulnerable to anti-aircraft fire. The Iraqis have other French-built planes, but it is the specific Etendard-Exocet combination that is the only really effective use of the missile, officials said.

That combination, in the hands of well-trained pilots, is capable of putting the Iranian oil facilities out of business, U.S. specialists said, putting the Iraqis in the same financial straits as the Iraqis.

Arens Pledges to Ease Palestinian Frustrations In Occupied Territories

By Norman Kempster
Los Angeles Times Service

BETHLEHEM — Signaling the start of a program to dampen West Bank political unrest, Israel's defense minister, Moshe Arens, has pledged steps to ease the frustrations of daily life for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territory.

The defense minister promised Bethlehem's mayor, Elias Freij, on Tuesday that the Israeli government will review the bureaucratic restrictions that vex Arab residents of the West Bank of the Jordan River. He also agreed to take a new look at the financial problems of the territory's predominantly Arab cities and towns.

Mr. Freij visited Mr. Arens Monday in an unpublicized meeting at the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv. Mr. Arens repaid the call a day later to dramatize the start of what he called "definitely a dialogue" with the Bethlehem mayor.

"We discussed some of the par-

ticular municipal problems the mayor is facing in order to see where I could be of help in solving some of the problems," Mr. Arens told reporters. Mr. Freij stood by his side.

Mr. Arens said that the two did not discuss the West Bank's future or any other major political controversies, but concentrated instead on the details of daily life.

"It usually takes a long time to solve political problems and therefore it is important to realize that in the meantime, we must live in peace," Mr. Arens said.

Under Israeli law, the defense minister is in charge of the occupied territories.

The visit clearly was intended to mark a change in Israeli policy from that of former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon to something more conciliatory. But there was no change in the determination of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government to perpetuate Israeli control over the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Arens told Herut Party activists Monday that the steady increase in Jewish population on the West Bank means that any sort of peace settlement that would return the area to Jordan or create an independent Palestinian state is all but out of the question.

"We're approaching the point where the facts are irreversable and our control over Judea and Samaria is assured," Mr. Arens told his fellow party members, using the Biblical names for the West Bank.

The defense minister promised to review a number of restrictions, including one that prohibits Palestinian cities and towns from accepting financial help from Arab governments.

Mr. Freij called the talks "useful and helpful."

Defense ministers who preceded

Mr. Sharon met regularly with West Bank and Gaza municipal leaders, but Mr. Sharon broke off the contacts. By resuming communication, Mr. Arens seemed to be turning his attention to the West Bank after months of preoccupation with Lebanon.

Mr. Freij is the only elected Palestinian mayor to escape a series of Israeli purges in which most of the territory's leaders were dismissed or deported.

Like all the mayors elected in the West Bank's last municipal voting in 1976, Mr. Freij expresses public support for the Palestine Liberation Organization. But unlike his deposed colleagues, Mr. Freij enjoys close relations with the Jordanian government.



Violent Demonstrations Continue in Pakistani Province

Lawyers demonstrated Tuesday in Karachi, Pakistan, against the martial law regime of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq following more than a week of violence in Sind province. On Wednesday, General Zia announced that local council elections in the province would be held next month as scheduled. He also said he was going ahead with a visit to Turkey Monday. Bar associations in Karachi, Lahore and Larkana reported their members boycotted courts for several hours Wednesday to protest the passing of flogging sentences.

Warsaw Releases Solidarity Leader Who Surrendered, Recanted on TV

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — The authorities granted an unconditional amnesty Wednesday to Wladyslaw Hardek, a senior leader of the outlawed Solidarity union who surrendered to police earlier this week and urged his fugitives to do the same.

The duty editor of PAP, the Polish news agency, in Krakow, where Mr. Hardek was questioned by the military prosecutor, said he was released Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Hardek's surrender Monday, and his televised appeal Tuesday to other underground leaders to turn themselves in, shocked supporters of the labor federation.

Many Solidarity backers specu-

lated that Mr. Hardek had been captured, threatened with a long jail term and coerced into reading his recantation on the air.

Lech Walesa, Solidarity's chief leader, emerging from the morning shift at the Gdansk Lenin shipyard, declined to comment on Mr. Hardek's statement. "I don't speculate about things like that. I am just not going to talk about it," he said.

Announcement of Mr. Hardek's action coincided with the failure of a work slowdown at the shipyard designed to force authorities to open negotiations with Mr. Walesa on revival of free unions. Workers interviewed by American reporters outside the yard on Wednesday,

the second day of the threatened slowdown, said the work pace was normal.

Many said they backed the goals of the protest, but did not feel that a slowdown would bring results.

State-run media gave wide coverage both to the surrender of Mr. Hardek and to the failure of the slowdown. He was one of five fugitive Solidarity leaders carrying on underground activity.

"Lech Walesa's call for Polish workers to go slow, so widely disseminated by hostile propaganda centers, has been seen by workers in the way it deserves," PAP said. It said the call gave "proof of the irresponsibility that can only push Poland back into the worst months of the crisis, chaos and anarchy of strikes, industrial standstill and empty shops." Mr. Walesa has denied that he initiated the slowdown.

Newspapers also carried the text of a statement read by Mr. Hardek on television Tuesday night: "Observing the situation developing in Poland, I came to the conclusion that the road we followed and which we thought at the beginning was the right way brings only harm. Society and the country need normalization and peace."

Speaking in an expressionless voice, he said: "I have appeared before you of my own free will to present my views and my decision and to appeal to members of the TKK and all those who are still in hiding: Think about your decisions, your intentions. If because of them even one person is harmed, then desist." TKK are the initials of the Provisional Coordinating Commission, by which the underground leadership is known.

"I came to the conclusion that the path we were following, which we initially considered correct, brings losses," Mr. Hardek said.

Using phrases that are often the clichés of official statements, he said that "protest actions antagonize our workmates and lead to unnecessary divisions in society, which needs a process of normalization and calm."

The best-known members of the TKK are Bogdan Lis of Gdansk and Zbigniew Bujak of Warsaw. Two leading activists from the southwestern industrial city of Wroclaw have been captured by the police.

After announcing the formal lifting of martial law last month and a program of limited amnesty, the government has been pressing its campaign for people to emerge from the underground and turn themselves in. So far, the government says, 108 activists have done so and have been released.

South Africa Sees Progress On Namibia

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

CAPE TOWN — South Africa said Wednesday that "all outstanding issues" impeding independence for South-West Africa had now been settled, except for the presence of 23,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

In offering that assurance to Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, at the end of two days of talks here, the government of Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha appeared to have committed itself not to revive a series of procedural questions that have periodically blocked a transition to independence under a plan it accepted more than five years ago.

While voicing satisfaction over the "important progress" that had been made during his visit, Mr. Perez de Cuellar expressed frustration that he was still not able to name a date for a cease-fire and the start of the independence plan because "issues outside the scope of my Security Council mandate remain unresolved."

He was referring to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. South Africa has linked a Cuban pullout to the independence of the territory, which it views as Namibia.

At a news conference, Mr. Perez de Cuellar stressed that the two issues were not connected in terms of the resolutions of the Security Council. For that reason, he said, he could not negotiate on the South African view of the matter.

On two other persistent issues, South Africa offered commitments on the composition of the UN force that would be sent to the territory during a transition to independence and to a voting formula in an election for a constituent assembly.

■ Arrival in Namibia

Mr. Perez de Cuellar arrived Wednesday in Windhoek, the capital of Namibia. The Associated Press reported. From there, he planned to visit Rustenburg and Okefenokee, two villages in northern Namibia where guerrillas of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization have been waging a 17-year war against South African administration.

On Thursday, he was expected to return to Windhoek for discussions with local leaders.

■ 60 Mobutu Opponents Reported Beaten, Jailed

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — About 60 opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire were beaten and imprisoned Aug. 12 after four of them met with members of the U.S. Congress in Kinshasa, the Zairian capital, the Belgian newspaper De Morgen reported Wednesday.

The newspaper, which published pictures of two of the men, said the group included 13 former legislators who spent several years in jail for criticizing Mr. Mobutu's rule.

The newspaper also reported that

the latest condition for the release of the 15-year-old daughter of a Vatican messenger raises new "perplexities."

"The fact that Ali Agca is also a human being and should be treated as such is obvious enough and does not need any public affirmation," he said.

For the Record

BEIJING (Reuters) — King Hussein of Jordan and his wife will visit China Sept. 1 through 10, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

STOCKHOLM (UPI) — The Swedish Navy dropped depth charges at a suspected foreign submarine during major military maneuvers close to the naval base at Karlskrona Tuesday night, the Defense Staff said.

MOSCOW (AP) — John R. Block, the U.S. agriculture secretary, arrived here Wednesday to sign a five-year grain agreement which he said marks a return to "normal agricultural" trade relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The pact obligates the Soviets to buy at least 9 million metric tons of wheat and corn per year.

WORLD BRIEFS

26 Taiwan Students Die as Roof Falls

TAIPEI (UPI) — The roof of a high school meeting hall, weakened by rain, collapsed on hundreds of students in central Taiwan on Wednesday, killing at least 26 girls. Six other teen-agers remained buried under the rubble and feared dead.

A police spokesman said 54 students were hospitalized with 526 injuries and 23 had cuts and bruises. Rescue workers used blowtorches to cut through steel to retrieve the bodies of the 26 girls, the police said. The roof, a steel frame covered in concrete tiles, collapsed under the weight of a heavy rainstorm, police said.

The 635 students, aged from 15 to 16, were divided into sections for boys and girls in the meeting hall at Fung Yuan school, 100 miles (about 160 kilometers) south of Taipei.

Chinese Defector Arrives in Taiwan:

TAIPEI (Reuters) — A Chinese Air Force test pilot who defected to South Korea in a MiG-21 military jet earlier this month arrived in Taiwan Wednesday, the Defense Ministry said.

The defector, Colonel Sun Tiencing, said he left China to seek diplomatic asylum. His flight into South Korea activated air raid warnings and raised fears in Seoul of an attack by North Korea. He is to receive gold worth about \$3.5 million as a reward from the Taiwanese government for his defection.

The ministry did not give details of how Colonel Sun arrived in Taipei but said he would meet journalists Wednesday evening. In October, another Chinese pilot took his plane to South Korea and sought asylum in Taiwan, where he received \$2.5 million in gold.

15 Soviet-Armenians Seek U.S. Visas

MOSCOW (AP) — Fifteen Soviet-Armenians gathered outside the U.S. Embassy commercial office Wednesday seeking American help to emigrate. They spoke with a consular officer while police and security agents watched them.

"We are handling it as a normal emigration case," an embassy spokesman said. A Soviet militiaman outside the building said the Armenians had come to the commercial office in a group, apparently thinking the separate building was the embassy, and "asked to see an American diplomat."

The spokesman said the consular official told the militiaman the Armenians, children and adults, did not want to enter the embassy and the incident ended quietly. "The militia allowed the group to leave and did not interfere with them in any way," he said.

Ministers' Talks at Madrid Expected

MADRID (Reuters) — Participants at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are expected Thursday to confirm plans for major meeting of foreign ministers in Madrid, even if a problem posed by Malta has not been resolved, diplomats said Wednesday.

They said the decision to press ahead with arrangements for the 35th ministerial meeting from Sept. 7 to 9 was reached at informal sessions on Wednesday. The September gathering would provide an opportunity for crucial bilateral talks, including discussion of a U.S.-Soviet summit and meetings between Spain and Britain over Gibraltar.

The diplomats said the nature of the foreign ministers' meeting would probably not be announced unless Malta agreed Thursday to drop demands for a Mediterranean security conference. Such a meeting had been ruled out by most participants because, they believe, it would involve the conference in disputes in the Middle East and northeast Africa.

Bush to Visit North Africa, Europe

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Vice President George Bush will visit North Africa and four countries in Eastern and Central Europe from Sept. 11 to 21, the White House announced Wednesday.

The deputy press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said Mr. Bush, accompanied by his wife, will travel to Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary and Austria at the request of President Ronald Reagan.

The vice president's visit to the countries of North Africa will reaffirm our long friendships with Tunisia and Morocco and will strengthen our relations with Algeria, an important nonaligned country," Mr. Speakes said. Mr. Bush will be the highest-ranking American to visit Romania and Hungary since Mr. Reagan took office in 1981.

Allain Wins Mississippi Nomination

JACKSON, Mississippi (AP) — Attorney General Bill Allain defeated Evelyn Gandy, former lieutenant governor, to win the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, but admitted afterward she "scared the death" out of him in their runoff race.

With 2,063 of the 2,070 precincts reporting, or 99.6 percent, Mr. Allain had 40,139 votes or 52.3 percent of the total, while Miss Gandy drew 36,607. In the first primary, a five-candidate election held three weeks ago, she had 38.2 percent of the vote and he won 35.4 percent.

Mr. Allain, 55, received congratulations late Tuesday from Governor William Winter, who could not succeed himself. Mr. Allain will face the Republican nominee, Leon Branton, and two independents in the Nov. 8 general election.

Liberia, Israel Discuss Military Aid

JERUSALEM (UPI) — President Samuel K. Doe of Liberia toured Israel's arms industries Wednesday and discussed with Defense Minister Moise Arens the possibility of sending Israeli military advisers to Liberia.

Israeli officials have said they do not expect to sell weapons to Liberia, which gets its arms from the United States. Though it was still premature to discuss the nature of Israeli aid, Mr. Arens said, "My guess is it will probably start with advice and training before it goes to weapons, if at all."

Mr. Doe is the first African leader to visit Israel since most African states severed diplomatic ties after the 1973 Middle East war. Mr. Arens said the Liberians were "very concerned" about Libyan-financed efforts "almost throughout the entire African continent."

Shagari Gains Strong Edge in Senate

LAGOS (AP) — Eleven races remained to be decided as Nigeria's ruling National Party, led by President Shehu Shagari, increased its gains to 55 seats in the senate, a solid majority, complete returns showed Wednesday.

Voting in two states in which there has been violence, Oyo and Ondo, has been postponed indefinitely, and balloting in Kwara state has been set for Sept. 10. Each state will elect five representatives to the 96-seat senate; the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, has one senator.

The National Party polled well in most portions of the country, picking up seats in southern and central states while retaining traditional strongholds in the predominantly Muslim north.

Vatican Rebuffs Demand on Girl

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — The Vatican indicated Wednesday that Pope John Paul II has rejected a demand by the presumed kidnappers of Emanuela Orlandi that he declare publicly that Mehmet Ali Agca, the man who tried to kill him, is a human being.

The Rev. Pierfranco Pastore, deputy Vatican spokesman, said the latest condition for the release of the 15-year-old daughter of a Vatican messenger raises new "perplexities."

"The fact that Ali Agca is also a human being and should be treated as such is obvious enough and does not need any public affirmation," he said.

An International Herald Tribune Conference on:

How to Manage Foreign Exchange Risks

London, November 14-15

Murray L. Weidenbaum, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Reagan administration, will open the ninth annual International Herald Tribune conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks," to be held in London, November 14-15, 1983.

Other key speakers will include: Walter O. Habermann, Counsellor and Treasurer of the International Monetary Fund,

How to measure the success of exposure management. Claudio Micali, Group Treasurer, Preli.

Computer technology and foreign exchange dealing. Hamish Donaldson, Director and Head of Banking Services, Hill Samuel Co. Ltd.

Money market investment opportunities. Steven S. Licht, Deputy Chairman, Crédit Suisse First Boston.

Luncheon address: LDC debt financing. Walter O. Habermann, Counsellor and Treasurer, International Monetary Fund.

The use of currency baskets in managing exposure. Kal

Companies Planning Ahead for Computer Disasters: 'We're Talking About Survival'

Second of two articles.
By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

ROSENDALE, New York — Secluded in the countryside near this Catskills Mountain town, a complex of office and warehouse buildings stands a cave.

"This is the place to come if you want to stay in business," said Donald C. Hughes, vice president of Iron Mountain. "We're talking about the survival of the company."

The two-story buildings inside Iron Mountain's cave contain vaults used to store backup copies of computer tapes in case a company's data, such as accounts receivable, customer lists and so on, are destroyed.

Also inside the cave is a brightly lit, but empty computer room, complete with raised floor, air conditioning, telecommunications hookups—in short, everything but the computer. Were a company's computer to be destroyed, the company could presumably have its data-processing crew and a new computer shipped to the cave and conduct its vital computer operations from there.

Some computer consultants talk about a company's MIBU—maximum time to biffy up—in case of a computer failure.

Computers are becoming indispensable to business, and the loss of a data-processing center—by fire, flood, vandalism or other cause—could seriously harm a company, perhaps even drive it out of business.

As a result, several hundred of the largest corporations have drawn up contingency plans to cope with such a disaster, and numerous companies, such as the Iron Mountain Group, have entered the business of providing backup services.

"This is the place to come if you want to stay in business," said Donald C. Hughes, vice president of Iron Mountain. "We're talking about the survival of the company."

The place has the aura of a nuclear survival shelter, and that is no coincidence. The Iron Mountain Group, which runs it, was once known as Iron Mountain Atomic Storage, and during the Cold War it started using an abandoned iron mine to keep valuable documents and records safe from nuclear attack.

Now, however, the company's bomb-proof caverns are being used to help assure survival from a newer type of emergency—computer disasters.

Computers are becoming indispensable to business, and the loss of a data-processing center—by fire, flood, vandalism or other cause—could seriously harm a company, perhaps even drive it out of business.

A study by the University of Minnesota Graduate School of Business Administration found that banks would have difficulty surviving after two days if they were completely without their computers. Distribution companies could last 3.3 days, manufacturing companies 4.8 days and insurance companies 5.6 days.

So far, it is difficult to point to a specific company that has gone out of business because of computer failures. But computer disasters are not uncommon.

Among the recent examples:

• During a heavy storm in February, the roof collapsed on a data center of the Mazda Motors Corp. of America in Compton, California, destroying a large IBM computer. Mazda was able to recover by quickly transforming 1,500 square feet (135 square meters) of conventional office space into a computer room and searching night and day until it found replacement equipment.

• A transformer exploded in May in the basement of the San Francisco headquarters of the Del Monte Corp., spraying hazardous chemicals into the stairs and ventilation system. Although Del Monte's computer room on the second floor was not harmed, the company could not use its computers because people were not allowed into the contaminated building.

"The one thing we determined we had to do to keep the company in operation was to get that computer running," said Mark Gutech, a Del Monte spokesman. Because the stairwells were contaminated, a new door had to be drilled through the outside of the building to allow access to the computer room, and eventually the computer itself had to be moved out of the building.

• Someone broke into the Paramount, New Jersey, office of Paycheck Inc. last New Year's weekend and destroyed the computer disks containing all the company's data and also all the backup copies of the disks. The office does the payroll and tax reports for more than 1,300 companies, which have a total of 95,000 employees. With all the data on all these companies wiped out, the company was helpless.

Fortunately, because it was the end of the year, the company had started printing out year-end reports and was able to keypunch data from the paper reports back into the computer.

"If they had done it a week earlier, they would have put us out of business," said a company official. It cost the company \$100,000 to recover. Even so, the company lost 112 customers, and for weeks some of the paychecks it issued were inaccurate.

Despite such events, experts estimate that only 10 percent to 25 percent of companies that depend heavily on computers have adequate disaster recovery plans.

"The assumption many people have in the computer area is it's not going to happen to me," said Robert P. Santis, president of EDP Security in Waltham, Massachusetts, a consultant in the field. "If senior management knew what was happening they'd be shaking in their skins."

Nevertheless, interest is growing steadily as computers continue to expand their scope in the corporation.

The comptroller of the currency has been pushing banks to adopt backup plans. In a circular issued late in June, the chief national bank examiner ordered bank directors to discuss and review once a year their bank's position on computer contingency planning.

Earlier this month, the California Bankers Association issued guidelines to its member banks advising them on how to cope with an earthquake. The associations said that one of its banks had forecast that if it lost a data center, the economy of California would be hurt after three days, the economy of the United States

after five and the economy of the world after seven.

Experts say several factors are needed for an adequate disaster recovery plan. One is a place to store backup copies of vital records. One can always get a new computer, give enough time, but data such as customer lists and accounts receivable cannot be replaced.

The Iron Mountain Group has four sites for storage, containing up to four million tapes, as well as many paper and microfilm records, which are stored in vaults. Some customers will never allow electric lights in their vaults, for fear of an electrical fire.

Some companies send new tapes daily of the latest day's transactions, so that if a computer tape is destroyed the next day, they have only one day's work to reconstruct. When a company is in need of one of its backup tapes, Iron Mountain will make an emergency delivery, which happens at least once a day.

In addition to storing data, companies also need a backup computer. Some companies buy memberships in "hot sites," where a computer stands ready and waiting for use.

Companies pay up to \$7,500 a month for the right to use the sites in an emergency, with extra fees for actual use.

Chicago Gets New Police, Fire Chiefs

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Mayor Harold Washington has appointed Fred Rice Jr. as police superintendent and Louis T. Galante as fire commissioner.

Mr. Rice, 56, the city's first black police superintendent, was selected from a field the Police Board had narrowed to three from 91. He will replace the acting superintendent, James O'Grady. The appointment of Mr. Galante, 52, was announced after the mayor accepted the resignation of Commissioner William Blair.

The mayor's choices require approval by the City Council. Some of the mayor's opponents on the council have already expressed their approval. Alderman Roman Pucinski was one who endorsed the two men, saying he did not expect the council to oppose them. The mayor said, "I don't expect any resistance."

Mr. Rice promised to make the Chicago Police Department "the best in the world," saying his top priority would include cleaning up the activities of organized crime and narcotics dealers. He also promised to take a "good look" at the Police Department's Office of Professional Standards and at allegations of police brutality.

Mayor Washington said this week that he would announce reductions in personnel and other savings in both departments to help balance the city's budget.

Mr. Galante said he would put "greater stress on training" in the Fire Department.

Mr. Rice said his role as the city's first black police chief "won't make any difference," adding: "If somebody else has a problem with that, it's their problem. I have been a black police officer for 28 years, and it didn't make any difference."

He said racial problems in the city's police force of 12,500 have abated considerably in the last 15 years.

Streets Flooded in New York

United Press International

NEW YORK — A water main ruptured on Manhattan's East Side Wednesday, flooding streets, halting subways and snarling rush-hour traffic in an area of approximately four square blocks. City workers had not found the break more than three hours after it was reported.

No Relief in Sight From Record U.S. Heat Wave

By Dale Russakoff
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The heat wave that has engulfed much of the United States since July shows no signs of abating despite heavy rains Tuesday that pounded much of the East Coast and the Midwest, according to National Weather Service meteorologists.

More than 40 cities have matched or broken their record high temperatures at least once since Saturday, according to Weather Service officials. Fayetteville, North Carolina, had the hottest day in the state's history on Monday at 43 degrees centigrade (101 degrees Fahrenheit), which was also the national high that day.

On Saturday, the District of Columbia registered the highest Aug. 20, at 101. The previous record was 100 in 1874.

In the St. Louis, Missouri, area, where Red Cross officials say more than 50 persons have died from heat-related illnesses this summer, local governments and the Red Cross distributed air conditioners and fans in poor neighborhoods. After three consecutive days of

100-degree heat, the mayor of Birmingham, Alabama, went on television to ask residents who had no air conditioning to come to public buildings to keep cool.

While it is not likely to match that of the sizzling summer of 1980, the hottest in almost 25 years, this summer's heat wave is likely to be just as punishing in certain regions because of a variety of unusual weather conditions, Weather Service officials said.

The cooling winds that normally cross the United States from the Pacific Ocean veered north this summer, crossing Canada instead. That left most states south and east of the Rockies under a stagnant, high-pressure air mass that interferes with rain or cooling trends.

U.S. Charges 8 Men in N.Y. in Heroin Ring, Racketeering

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eight men have been arrested in Queens and Long Island and charged with being part of what the FBI described as "a massive narcotics importation and distribution ring" that brought heroin from Southeast Asia to Florida and New York. Five others are being sought.

The men were charged with illegal distribution of heroin and violation of U.S. anti-racketeering statutes. Each faces a fine of up to \$20,000 and 20 years in prison. The FBI described the men as "members of several New York organized-crime 'families'."

An FBI agent said the arrests Tuesday were only part of an investigation that began two years ago. He said it had originally focused on

Honecker, Arms Expert Meet

Reuters

BERLIN — Erich Honecker, East German head of state, met Wednesday in East Berlin with Egon Bahr, chairman of the disarmament subcommittee of the lower house of parliament. Mr. Bahr, a Social Democrat, is his party's leading expert on disarmament.

Among those arrested was Mr. Ruggiero's brother, Angelo, 43, of Cedarhurst. The others were Gene Gotti, 36, of Valley Stream; John Carnegie, 38, of Queens; Joseph Giugliano, 51, of Cedarhurst; Anthony Moccia, 44, of Queens; Mark Reiter, 35, of Merrick; Salvatore Scala, 40, of Fort Salonga; and Michael Ciro, 53, a lawyer of Bellmore.

MORE NEWS, VIEWS, REVIEWS FOR YOUR MONEY

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United Press International

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U.S., Canada to Begin Joint Research Tracing Acid Rain Pollutants

By David Shribman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and Canada have agreed to conduct a joint project to trace the flow of pollutants that cause acid rain.

The agreement, signed in Ottawa Tuesday, addresses a major area of dispute between the two countries. It calls on the two nations to monitor the flow of pollution from industrial plants in Ohio and Ontario.

Those areas are regarded as the prime sources of the pollution that scientists say has damaged forests on both sides of the border and killed fish and plant life in hundreds of lakes in New York's Adirondacks, New England and eastern Canada.

Charles Caccia, Canada's environment minister, said the agreement "symbolizes a new period of closer cooperation in acid rain research between Canada and the United States."

Scientists say they believe acid rain occurs when emissions from coal-burning plants are transformed into sulfuric and nitric acids and fall to earth. The acid rain issue has prompted angry exchanges between Washington and Ottawa.

Canada has argued that acid rain pollution demands urgent action, but the Reagan administration has maintained that there is insufficient evidence to tie the deaths of lakes to the flow of pollutants from industrial plants.

Tuesday's agreement was signed by a U.S. State Department official as "the type of cooperation between the two countries that we seek to foster and increase."

The agreement was signed by Paul H. Robinson Jr., the U.S. ambassador to Canada, and by Mr. Caccia, who was appointed to this environmental post earlier this month.

[In Europe, scientists are finding damage to forests from acid rain in Yugoslavia, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and all of Scandinavia. In Britain, damage has been reported in the Lake District.

[Scientists say some airborne pollution comes from Eastern Europe, where industry burns soft coal. But they contend that winds also blow pollution from West Germany's Ruhr industrial basin to Scandinavia, from France into Germany and from Britain to northern Europe.

[European delegates joined the Soviet Union, Canada and the United States at a recent Convention on Long-Range Transbound-

dary Air Pollution, but no concrete results were achieved.]

The U.S.-Canadian experiment, to be conducted for six weeks beginning in mid-September, is known as Capex, for cross-Appalachian tracer experiment. It is expected to show whether or how pollutants are carried over distances by wind currents.

Teams of Canadian and U.S. scientists will each release 200 kilograms (about 440 pounds) of an inert, colorless and nontoxic material called Perfluoromonomethylcyclohexane. It will be released from the southwestern Ohio region around Dayton, which has several coal-burning power plants, and from Sudbury, Ontario, a major center of nickel and copper smelting.

Dr. Tsang's research was described in a paper presented Tuesday at the International Conference of Immunology in Kyoto, Japan.

"It's a very simple and a very preliminary observation," Dr. Ezio Merler, the deputy chairman of the university's Department of Basic and Clinical Immunology and Microbiology, said Wednesday in an interview. Dr. Merler said Dr. Tsang tested the drug on blood taken from three confirmed and two suspected AIDS victims.

Dr. Merler cautioned that the results are "very remote from being a significant treatment" because the exact role interleukin II plays in the immunological system is unclear. AIDS is marked by the inability of the body's immune system to resist

disease. The cause of the disorder is not known.

In July, Alain Rock of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration reported that interleukin II significantly enhanced the activity of white blood cells called natural killer cells, which fight cancer cells and cells infected by viruses.

AIDS has been found in homosexuals, abusers of injectable drugs and hemophiliacs. It apparently is spread by sexual contact, contaminated needles and blood transfusions, not by casual contact.

U.S., Citing 16 Deaths in Childbirth, Urges Lower Dosage for Anesthetic

By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has urged a dramatic reduction in the recommended concentrations of the most widely used obstetrical anesthetic after at least 16 women died during labor.

The women were among 20 who have had cardiac arrest when the local anesthetic, bupivacaine, was accidentally injected into a vein instead of into the space surrounding the spinal cord and its membranes.

In some cases the babies being delivered died too, although the FDA could give no specific number of infant deaths.

The painkiller's three manufacturers — Abbott Laboratories, Astra Pharmaceutical Products and Ibreon Laboratories — are cooperating, the FDA said, by advising doctors and hospitals to use lower doses and making other recommendations.

"This is a step to cut the risks of obstetrics," she said.

The action was called "a good starting point," but no more, by Dr. George Albright, an anesthesiologist who began raising questions about the drug four years ago. He said he would urge further restrictions on the painkiller's use both in obstetrics and general surgery.

In Britain, he said, the drug is used in obstetrics only in a 5-percent solution and is given far more slowly to obviate ill effects.

"I feel very strongly that it essentially poisons the heart," added Dr. Albright, director of obstetrical anesthesia at Stanford University Medical Center in California.

In May 1982, an FDA advisory committee recommended against any restrictions on the drug's use, pending more study.

"The picture is much clearer now than it was then," Dr. Russell said. "There are a lot more cases and there is animal data."

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By Brenda Haggerty

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By Edward Rothrock

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Drug Is Said to Boost Immunity Of Blood From AIDS Victims

The Associated Press

CHARLESTON, South Carolina — An experimental drug has been used to restore some immune response in blood cells taken from patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), a researcher says.

Dr. Kwong V. Tsang of the Medical University of South Carolina found that the drug, isoprinosine, apparently stimulates the ability of blood cells to produce interleukin II, described as a mediator in the body's immune system.

Dr. Tsang's research was described in a paper presented Tuesday at the International Conference of Immunology in Kyoto, Japan.

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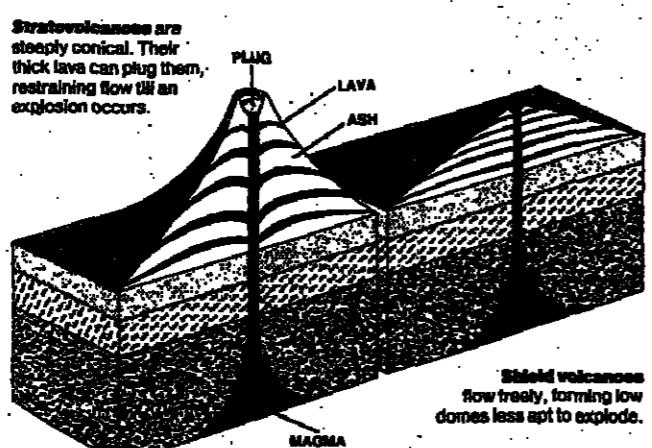
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SCIENCE

Eruption on Scale of Krakatoa Is Possible in U.S.By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

ONE hundred years ago next Saturday, the most violent explosion ever recorded took place on the Indonesian island of Krakatoa, 90 miles west of Jakarta in the Sunda Strait. Heard 3,000 miles away in Australia, the blast made atmospheric shock waves that circled the world two or three times. And where a volcano had risen 1,480 feet above the sea there remained a submarine cavity 650 feet deep.

The explosion and subsequent collapse generated a succession of ocean waves that swept over the coasts of Java and Sumatra within half an hour, climbing to a height of 130 feet in some areas. Nearly 300 villages and thousands of ships were destroyed and more than 36,000 lives lost—apparently none of them on Krakatoa, which is thought to have been uninhabited. Krakatoa (also known as Krakatau) is on the opposite side of the earth from the United States. But even more destructive eruptions have happened in North America,



and can happen again, as a newly issued analysis by the U.S. Geological Survey shows.

The study lists 35 volcanoes in the United States that merit close watching, all in the Western states (including Alaska and Hawaii). Several qualify for observation because, according to the geological record, they erupt every

200 years on the average, or because they last erupted less than 300 years ago. Most of these are in the Cascade chain (Mount St. Helens, Lassen Peak, Mount Shasta, Mount Rainier, Mount Baker and Mount Hood).

The study focused, however, on the Mono Lake area along the California-Nevada border, where frequent earthquakes apparently mark the rise of molten rock into a subterranean reservoir. This area, 700,000 years ago, was the scene of an eruption greater than any in recorded times. Its characteristic shape has been identified as far away as Wyoming, Kansas and Missouri.

Last year four volcanologists of the Geological Survey published an analysis of the Mono Lake activity. Two of them, Dwight R. Crandall and Donald R. Mullineaux, had issued a timely but little-heeded warning before the 1980 Mount St. Helens blast.

The four scientists estimated that in the prehistoric eruption at Mono Lake, searing clouds of ejected gas and pumice had swept along narrow valleys at 100 miles an hour, forming accumulations more than 1,000 feet deep. They found no evidence that an eruption on a scale even approaching that one is now imminent.

Nevertheless, they said, the probability of so colossal an eruption "cannot be calculated with the data now available." Since no such eruption has occurred anywhere during historic time, they added, "the kinds and timing of precursory events and the full range of possible consequences cannot be anticipated."

The Krakatoa explosion, however, did not occur without warning. Although the volcano had been dormant since 1880, the 1883 blast was preceded by three months of smaller eruptions—a pattern characteristic, as well, of Mount St. Helens in 1980.

The closest witness to the great

Krakatoa's eruption appear to have been aboard the British ship Charles Bal, which entered Sunda Strait on Aug. 26, 1883. The captain recorded:

"At 2:30 P.M. noticed some agitation about the Point of Krakatoa; clouds or something being propelled with amazing velocity to the northeast. To me it looked like blinding rain, and had the appearance of a furious squall of ash and dust. At once shortened sail to topsails and foremast."

By nightfall the ship was covered with hot ash and stones. At times the falling ash was so thick crewmen could not see one another. The captain headed into the wind, "we could not see any distance, and we knew not what might be in the straits, the night being a fearful one. The blinding fall of sand and stones, the intense blackness above and around us, broken only by the incessant glare of various kinds of lightning and the continued explosive roar of Krakatoa, made our situation a truly awful one."

The next morning the air cleared and at 11:15 A.M., the captain recorded, "there was a fearful explosion in the direction of Krakatoa, now over 30 miles distant. We saw a wave rush right on to Batjan Island, apparently sweeping right over the south part and rising half way up the north and east sides."

VOLCANOES occur in two basic types. Some, called shield volcanoes, are mountainous whose slopes are so gentle they bear a fanned resemblance to a shield. They are typical of midocean islands such as Iceland and the Hawaiian chain. Others are cones, like the familiar profiles of Vesuvius or Mount Fuji; it is these that sometimes explode with tremendous violence. Krakatoa and Mount St. Helens are of this type.

Shield volcanoes form over "hot spots" where lava is rising from deep within the earth, flowing so readily that it spreads rapidly after erupting instead of piling up in a steep slope.

Cone-shaped volcanoes usually form where sea floor is descending into the earth along a continental margin, as in the Cascades on the West Coast, or under an arc of volcanic islands, as in the Aleutians, Japan and Indonesia. Lava from the explosive volcanoes flows more slowly; lava eruptions are interspersed with ejections of cinders and other debris, forming ash layers. The resulting stratified construction has given them the name of stratovolcanoes.

The composition of lava feeding a volcano varies. Sometimes lava rising into a stratovolcano is so "sticky" it forms a plug in the vol-

cano's throat. Gas accumulating inside eventually produces enough pressure to blow off the top, as Mount St. Helens did.

The traditional explanation for the explosion and disappearance of Krakatoa has been that its chamber of molten rock or magma, split open, allowing seawater to pour in and produce superheated steam that blew the entire mountain into the sky. However, Robert and Barbara Decker contest this explanation in their book "Volcanoes." (Robert Decker heads the Geological Survey's Hawaiian Volcano Observatory.)

More than 90 per cent of Krakatoa's erupted material, the Deckers point out, was pumice derived from molten rock in the chamber beneath the volcano. The mountain disappeared, not because it was blown sky-high, but because it and much of the island sank into the vacuous chamber, causing the destructive ocean waves.

Such subsidence is believed to account for all of the great calderas, or "calderas," left by such eruptions, including several whose presence on the U.S. landscape bears testimony to great eruptions of the past. The most famous is Crater Lake in the Cascade chain.

It is the relic of an eruption in 4600 B.C. that blew an estimated 10 cubic miles of material into the air before the volcano, called Mount Mazama by modern geologists, collapsed into a caldera.

Even more ash was thrown into the stratosphere by the 1815 eruption of Tambora, more than 900 miles east of Krakatoa in the Indonesian island arc. The ash cast off

enough sunlight to chill much of the world, as described by Henry and Elizabeth Stommel in their recently published book, "Volcano Weather."

Krakatoa is thought to have ejected less than four cubic miles of ash, which in turn was 60 times more than was blown out of Mount St. Helens in 1980 (its eruptions in A.D. 1500 and 1900 B.C. were larger).

One of the biggest eruptions known to have occurred in what is now the United States left as its residue the deeply eroded caldera that covers most of Yellowstone Park in Wyoming. Two million years ago the great volcano ejected 600 cubic miles of material, traces of which are found as far east as the Mississippi Valley and as far south as the Gulf Coast of Texas.

That eruption was followed by others until 70,000 years ago. There is evidence of a large accumulation of magma beneath Yellowstone, as there is at Mono Lake, but no signs of an imminent eruption.



Sex ratios of newborn kangaroos varied from according to rainfall.

Sex Ratios: A Clue From Kangaroos

New York Times Service

FOR more than half a century scientists have debated why ratios of male to female offspring vary at different times in populations of humans and other animals. For example, it has been reported that women in lower socioeconomic groups, presumably under greater stress, bear more girls than boys.

Such tilting of sex ratios, some specialists believe, is a mechanism for the survival of species. It has been proposed, for example, that some animals, such as caribou, produce more female offspring when food is short because a weakened female is more likely to produce offspring than a weakened male who must contend with other males to mate.

The latest observations come from two researchers in Australia. They report that in some kangaroo populations a substantial excess of one sex, in this case males, is found in the pouch during periods of severe drought. In fact, the sex ratio appears closely correlated with local rainfall.

"We cannot yet say what cause-effect relationships are likely to be involved in generating these trends, or what mechanisms are implicated," their report says.

It is possible that the sex imbalance arises from death in the womb. According to Judith H. Myers of the Institute of Animal Resource Ecology at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, one clue to prenatal mortality of one sex would be a reduction in total productivity of offspring.

Her thesis is that "poor environmental conditions will lead to production of the cheaper sex," meaning

the one that places the smaller demand on the mother, namely the female, which tends to be smaller.

An example of more male deaths in the womb is cited by Dr. Eric L. Charnov, a professor of biology at the University of Utah, in his book "The Theory of Sex Allocation," published last year by Princeton University Press. Eleven female albino rats, subjected to stress during pregnancy, gave birth to 38 males and 68 females whereas 11 other adult females, not subjected to stress, produced 72 males and 70 females.

It might be argued, in the case of kangaroos, that producing excessive males acts as a form of birth control when water and food are short. The effect would be to diminish breeding. The ratio tilts slightly in the opposite direction when the rains return.

Two studies of 1,161 red kangaroos showed that during dry spells as many as 130 males were born for every 100 females. A study of 420 eastern gray kangaroos found a ratio of 136 to 100.

Studies of other kangaroo populations have so far shown no such tilt. The researchers said, however, that the ratios seen in the two species of kangaroos for which we have sufficient data for analysis is a strong indication that they are not fortuitous, and may be found in other species.

Miss Myers said the slight preponderance of girls born to human mothers under stress was well established, since the statistics were so extensive, but that the difference was very small. The difference is usually attributed to the slightly greater motility of sperm carrying the male or "Y" chromosome.

In nature, Dr. Charnov said, the tilt apparently can go toward either sex, depending on conditions in which the animals are living. But he added, the literature is full of conflicting reports.

Another explanation offered for an excess of females in populations under stress has been that newly fertilized eggs impregnated by a male sperm are more vulnerable to genetic defects. If the male chromosome is damaged, there is no replacement. If the egg has been fertilized by a sperm bearing the female, or "X," chromosome, then the egg has two X chromosomes, one from each parent, providing a backup.

The Australian findings were reported by C.N. Johnson and P.J. Jarman of the University of New England in Armidale, New South Wales. They were published in the Australian-New Zealand journal Search.

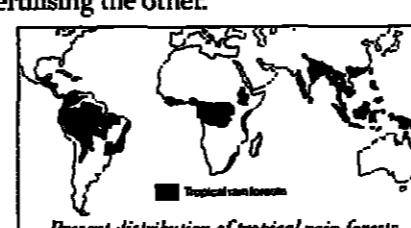
Decline in Hysterectomies Noted

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Countering talk of a so-called epidemic of hysterectomies in the United States in the late 1970s, a new report by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists indicates that the number of hysterectomies from 1975 to 1980 actually declined by more than 10 percent. Dr. David A. Grimes of Atlanta, coauthor of the two-year study called "Hysterectomy in the United States," said the frequency of the operation "peaked around 1975, then gradually declined, nothing dramatic."

treasure house of plants and animals; perhaps our most valuable natural resource for the future.

What will replace the forests?
Growing mostly on extremely poor soil, the forests nourish and replenish themselves in a perpetual cycle between plants and animals, each living off and fertilizing the other.



Remove the trees and the nutrients are rapidly lost. And with the forests go the plants and animals. After that, erosion begins and the whole area becomes a wasteland.

Why is it happening?
Desperately poor people often have no choice but to clear forests for the crops their survival depends upon. But the real cause is a combination of ignorance, shortsightedness and increasing consumer demand.

The ignorance of those who believe tropical forests can readily be replaced by agriculture. The shortsightedness of those who are prepared to squander their heritage. And the consumer demand of the developed world for tropical timbers.

Is there no hope?
As long as we remain blind to the rate of destruction there is no hope.

As long as we shrug our shoulders and do nothing there is no hope.

As long as governments consent to the headlong exploitation of natural resources, there is no hope.

Is anyone doing anything about it?
In 1980 the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), published the World Conservation Strategy.

The Strategy outlines a programme for conserving the world's natural resources (including tropical forests) whilst developing them for human use. The programme provides for the immediate and long term needs of the developing countries while still maintaining the earth's life-support systems. It is a plan for survival.

But it is only a plan, and unless it is acted upon it will produce nothing.

What can you do to help?
If you are concerned for your future and the future of your children...

If you are repelled by the thought of the earth being laid waste by ignorance and greed...

If it continues at the present rate within 25



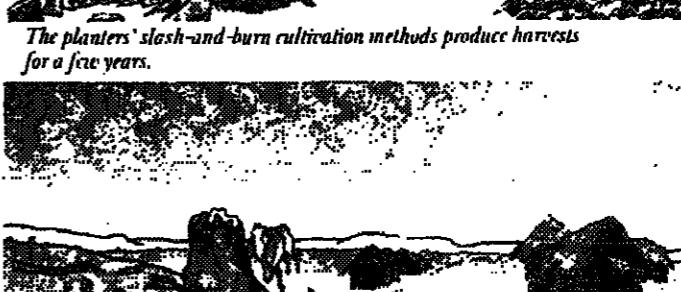
Vehicles drag logs through the forest, opening up a network of roads.



Now the forest is opened up, planters arrive to cut down more trees where they intend to plant their crops.



The planters' slash-and-burn cultivation methods produce harvests for a few years.



As the nutrients in the soil are used up, harvests decline. Erosion begins, and the planters move on. The area becomes a wasteland.

You can become part of the world movement which will see the World Conservation Strategy become a reality.

Join the World Wildlife Fund now. We need your voice and your financial support.

Get in touch with your local WWF office for membership details or send your contribution direct to World Wildlife Fund at the address below.

It may be the most important letter you'll ever write.

WWF INTERNATIONAL
MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY,
WORLD CONSERVATION CENTRE,
1196 GLAND, SWITZERLAND.

FOR WORLD CONSERVATION

WWF is a registered charity. International Herald Tribune.

A green earth or a dry desert?

There may still be time to choose

THIS YEAR we are destroying a tropical rain forest three times the size of Switzerland. We did the same thing last year and, unless something is done about it, we will do the same thing next year.

Already half the forests have gone. And the speed of destruction is accelerating.

If it continues at the present rate within 25

years only fragments will remain of the vast forests of Malaysia and Indonesia.

What will we have lost?

A whole ecological system which has existed for millions of years. A system which supports such a variety of plants and animals that only a fraction have so far been recorded.

We will have lost for ever the earth's greatest

WWF is a registered charity. International Herald Tribune.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1983

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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Growing Pessimism Among Advisers Seen Supplying Fuel for New Advance

Professional stock market advisers are fast getting gloomy about what's around the corner on Wall Street. It may mean there is life in the old bull yet.

This week's survey of 123 market advisory letters by Investors Intelligence shows more outright pessimism now than at any other time in 1983 except for the first two weeks of January. The proportion of bears is now 24 percent, up 5 percentage points from a week ago and double the percentage of two months back.

Correspondingly, the number of bullish services — there were about five bulls for every bear in June — has dropped to a 3-to-1 ratio, with the percentage of outright optimists at its lowest reading of the year, 34 percent. As recently as July more than half the market letters were in the bull camp, advising subscribers to buy stocks.

The balance of the services, 42 percent, are telling clients to expect a correction, which is also a negative appraisal of Wall Street, though long-term bullish.

The point is that as professional pessimism grows, cash on the sidelines builds up as investors take the advice and get out of the market or resist committing new funds. It is the fuel needed to sustain the next advance.

Now there is enough gloom around for investors to "start nibbling," according to Michael Burke of Investors Intelligence.

"In every bull market at least one important support level — in this case 1,180 — is broken, sending out a premature sell signal," he said. "Advisers overreacted and are looking at the market too pessimistically. It's a buying opportunity."

2½ Bears for Every Bull

Another market letter that tracks the so-called sentiment index is the Professional Investor. Its latest survey shows more than 2½ bears for every bull over the intermediate term.

"One positive for the market is the nice build up in pessimism," observed Martin Zweig, editor of Zweig Forecast.

Mr. Zweig is on the fence himself, recommending a 50 percent invested position. He notes that stock index services are now selling at a discount and mutual funds are "awash in cash," not to mention the fact pension funds have been building up reserves during the past two months.

He also points out that not only are public short sales and short interest higher, but the ratio of specialists to public shorts has improved. That is, the public, which tends to err, has increased its short selling relative to the exchange's market-making specialists.

"Near the peaks late May the ratio hit an ugly 4 to 13, the second worst in 3½ years," Mr. Zweig said. "Since then the public has increased its shorts, sending the ratio down to a decent 2 to 22, the best in 1983."

Finally, he likes the fact that speculation has died down. He noted that volume on the American Stock Exchange has quieted to just 8 percent of New York Stock Exchange activity, down from 15 percent near the peak. Plus there is the beating speculative high technology stocks have taken lately.

Mr. Zweig draws a parallel today with the bull market correction that ended in late August 1975. Then, for several months, volume was light and prices backed and filled before exploding at year-end.

Unfulfilled Expectations

Among Europeans, the current wariness toward U.S. stocks can be attributed to "expectations that have been too high," said Rolf Neumayer, Wall Street specialist for Commerzbank in Frankfurt. He cited lack of progress in lowering U.S. interest rates and continued strains threatening the international monetary system.

"However, high rates and uncertainty about Brazil's finances and the debts of other countries are also helping channel funds into Wall Street," he pointed out.

Mr. Neumayer sees stocks "consolidating" at present, "with strong signals this will last into the autumn as the big gains of the past year are digested." But in about two months he expects the bull market to resume.

"I don't see a sizeable downside risk for any of the major issues," he said. "We're not selling them."

In fact, he said, the bank is buying into the pullback, principally second-tier issues. The reasoning is that as the American economy expands, "quality investments will scale downward."

But the crucial question confronting Wall Street, of course, is whether the current pullback is a correction or the start of a new bear market.

Richard Russell, editor of Dow Theory Letters, handles it by acknowledging that "there isn't a man alive who can know with certainty ... at this point, everybody from Joe Granville to Marty Zweig to Paul Adolph Volcker is guessing about what we are dealing with."

However, Mr. Russell points out that no bull market has ever changed higher in a single strong uncorrected leg, then collapsed into a primary bear market.

"Bull markets almost always come in upward waves of two, three or more — each advance separated by a correction. So far we have seen only one upward leg in this bull market, and if the June 16 Dow high of 1,243 proves to be the high, that would be an unprecedented event."

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 24, excluding bank service charges

	5	6	D.M.	F.F.	All.	Gdr.	I.E.	D.U.
Amsterdam	2.956	4.50	111.91	37.175	0.974	5.7	127.005	31.09
Brussels	3.014	4.65	109.07	36.67	0.971	5.4	124.645	31.57
Buenos Aires	2.677	4.018	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	1.577	2.45	49.042	120.947	2.394.25	4.918	56.0	3.296
Milan	1.577.30	2.459.08	994.78	198.24	22.52	29.73	723.10	14.456
New York	1.578.8	2.479.08	994.78	198.24	22.52	29.73	723.10	14.456
Paris	7.956	11.78	12.105	301.18	—	—	—	—
Zurich	2.156	3.258	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ECU	0.8818	1.258	2.577	6.626	120.02	2.677	45.748	1.837
1 SDR	1.2049	1.782	2.759	8.293	1.445.59	3.184	55.957	2.382

Dollar Values

	Per	Currency	Per	Currency	Per	Currency	Per	Currency
1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000	U.S.	1.0000
0.8855	Australia \$	1.2722	0.9041	Japan yen	0.6275	0.9794	0.5105	S. Africa rand
0.8838	Austrian schilling	16.575	0.9041	Swiss franc	0.6277	0.9792	0.5105	S. Africa rand
0.8816	Belgian fls. franc	53.905	0.9041	Kuwaiti dinar	0.6277	0.9792	0.5105	S. Africa rand
0.8805	Canadian \$	1.2722	0.9041	Lithuanian litas	0.6277	0.9792	0.5105	S. Africa rand
0.8795	Danish krone	1.2722	0.9041	Malta lira	0.6277	0.9792	0.5105	S. Africa rand
0.8786	French franc	1.2722	0.9041	Norwegian krone	0.6277	0.9792	0.5105	S. Africa rand
0.8776	Italian lira	1.2722	0.9041	Portuguese escudo	0.6277	0.9792	0.5105	S. Africa rand
0.8771	French franc	1.2722	0.9041	Romanian leu	0.6277	0.9792	0.5105	S. Africa rand
0.8761	Great britain £	1.2722	0.9041	Russian ruble	0.6277	0.9792	0.5105	S. Africa rand
0.8742	Hong Kong \$	7.4665	0.9096	Swiss franc	0.6277	0.9792	0.5105	S. Africa rand
0.8733	Irish £	0.8882	—	—	—	—	—	—

S. Africa rand 1.2713 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*) Units of 100 (+) Units of 1,000

M.D.C. not quoted N.M.C. not available

INTEREST RATES

	Swiss franc	D.-mark	U.S. dollars	French franc	ECU	SDR
1M.	9%	4%	5%	4%	4%	9%
2M.	9%	5%	5%	4%	4%	9%
3M.	10%	10%	5%	4%	4%	9%
4M.	10%	10%	5%	4%	4%	9%
1Y.	10%	10%	6%	4%	4%	10%

Key Money Rates

	United States	British	Canada	France	ECU	SDR
Discount Rate	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Federal Funds	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Prime Rate	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Broker Lend Rate	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Central Banker 30-120 days	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25
3-Month Treasury Bills	9.10	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
6-Month Treasury Bills	9.15	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
CDs 30-60 days	9.25	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.35
CDs 45-90 days	9.35	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45

West Germany

	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lombard Rate	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Oversight Rate	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05
One Month Interbank	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45
3-month Interbank	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
6-month Interbank	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60

NYSE Most Actives								
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Clos.			
PanAm	1,391	776	776	-	-			
AT&T	1,200	216	216	+1	+1			
Ford	1,121	41	41	-2	-2			
Trico	1,092	102	102	-1	-1			
Chrysler	980	244	244	-1	-1			
DowmR	833	216	216	-2	-2			
Exxon	799	49	49	-1	-1			
GenElec	774	57	57	-1	-1			
General	770	24	24	-1	-1			
GePac	708	24	24	-1	-1			
Pentec	705	21	21	-1	-1			
Unilever	695	57	57	-1	-1			
duPont	685	57	57	-1	-1			

Dow Jones Averages								
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Clos.			
Indus	110.24	117.20	118.25	+5.54	+5.54			
Trans	102.12	102.45	102.45	+0.32	+0.32			
Util.	104.20	107.05	107.05	+2.85	+2.85			
Comp.	97.05	101.05	104.41	+3.36	+3.36			

NYSE Divers								
Class	Prev.							
Advanced	554							
Declined	162							
Unchanged	782							
Total Issues	1,007							
New Highs	19							
New Lows	19							
Volume up	2,627,769							
Volume down	47,783,250							

NYSE Index								
Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Clos.			
Composite	94.21	94.44	94.53	+0.32	+0.32			
Indust	97.24	97.47	97.57	+0.33	+0.33			
Trans	95.24	95.47	95.57	+0.33	+0.33			
Utilities	97.58	97.87	97.97	+0.39	+0.39			
Finance	95.41	95.63	95.67	+0.26	+0.26			

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.								
Buy Sales	75,000							
Prev. 4 Am. Vol.	74,520,000							
Prev Considered Close	73,871,000							
Tables include the odd-lotwide prices Up to the closing on Wall Street								

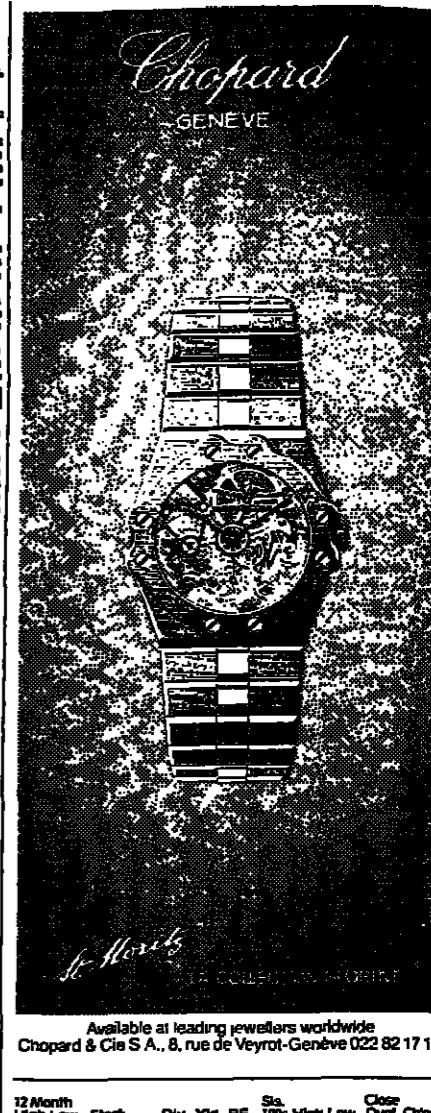
Wednesday's NYSE Closing

AMEX Divers								
Class	Prev.							
Advanced	322							
Declined	152							
Unchanged	752							
Total Issues	1,226							
New Highs	10							
New Lows	10							
Volume up	2,627,769							
Volume down	47,783,250							

NASDAQ Index								
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chgs.	Week	Year
Composite	290.84	290.84	290.84	290.84	+0.00	+0.00	290.84	290.84
Industries	290.54	290.54	290.54	290.54	+0.00	+0.00	290.54	290.54
Finance	290.24	290.24	290.24	290.24	+0.00	+0.00	290.24	290.24
Trans.	289.49	289.49	289.49	289.49	+0.00	+0.00	289.49	289.49
Utilities	287.40	287.40	287.40	287.40	+0.00	+0.00	287.40	287.40
Bonds	286.97	286.97	286.97	286.97	+0.00	+0.00	286.97	286.97
Trans.	286.71	286.71	286.71	286.71	+0.00	+0.00	286.71	286.71

AMEX Most Actives								
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Clos.	Week	High	Low
WorB 5	3184	3184	3184	+0.00	+0.00	3184	3184	3184
DomP 5	2425	2425	2425	+0.00	+0.00	2425	2425	2425
Armon 5	1159	1159	1159	+0.00	+0.00	1159	1159	1159
TIE 5	1319	1319	1319	+0.00	+0.00	1319	1319	1319
Tron 5	1023	1023	1023	+0.00	+0.00	1023	1023	1023
Gen 5	212	212	212	+0.00	+0.00	212	212	212
Gorch 5	202	202	202	+0.00	+0.00	202	202	202

AMEX Stock Index								
Close	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Clos.	Week	High	Low
WorB 5	71.29	71.29	71.29	+0.00	+0.00	71.29	71.29	71.29
DomP 5	72.62	72.62	72.62	+0.00	+0.00	72.62	72.62	72.62



12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Stk. 10s High Low Out. Chgs.								
A								

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Morocco Calls Meeting of Creditors To Discuss Its Debt Rescheduling

BAHRAIN (Reuters) — Morocco has invited its creditor banks to debt-rescheduling talks in Rabat on Sept. 9, banking sources said Wednesday. They said the rescheduling of the country's long and medium-term debt would be discussed at the talks, and Morocco's short-term debt would be specifically excluded. The sources could not immediately say how much debt would be covered by the talks, although some bankers' estimates put Morocco's medium and long-term debt close to \$10 billion.

Tuesday, monetary sources in Washington said the IMF had reached tentative agreement to provide about \$300 million for Morocco and that the funds could become available next month. The country, burdened with an oil-import bill of about \$1 billion a year, has already introduced austerity measures to curb its balance-of-payments deficit.

Scott Paper to Sell Foam Division

NEW YORK (NYT) — Scott Paper Co. says that it has agreed in principle to sell its foam division to General Felt Industries and that it will put up for sale its Brown Jordan division and 240,000 acres (96,000 hectares) of timberland in Washington.

The sales are expected to net the company "hundreds of millions of dollars" if all are completed, Philip E. Lippincott, Scott's chairman and chief executive officer, said Tuesday. Terms of the agreement on the foam division were not disclosed.

The company said the diversities were part of its plan to streamline and increase the profitability of core paper product divisions.

British Steel Wins Pipeline Contract

LONDON (Reuters) — State-owned British Steel Corp. has won an £18 million (\$27.5 million) contract for 44,000 tons of pipe for a North Sea pipeline, according to a company spokesman.

The corporation, which is losing £2 million a week, will supply the pipe to bring gas from the offshore Shell Fulmar field to St. Fergus, near Aberdeen on Scotland's east coast.

The agreement is expected to create 400 new jobs at British Steel, which has cut its work force from 166,400 in 1980 to 78,400 at present.

Non-Communist Steel Output Rises

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Production of crude steel in the non-communist world rose 3.9 percent in July above its depressed level of one year ago, with U.S. output increasing 20.7 percent, according to official figures released Wednesday.

The Brussels-based International Iron and Steel Institute said that data from 29 countries covering almost all output in the non-communist world showed total July production at 35.4 million tons, with European Community output of 9.5 million tons, U.S. production at 5.7 million tons and Japan at 9 million tons.

Japan increased production by 2.6 percent over its July 1982 level, but the European Community's overall output dropped 2.1 percent.

U.S. Automakers Show Sales Gains

DETROIT (AP) — General Motors Corp. said Wednesday its new car sales rose 18.5 percent in mid-August from the comparable period a year earlier. Ford Motor Co. reported a 23.6-percent rise, Chrysler Corp.'s sales gained 19.4 percent and American Motors Corp. sales climbed an estimated 13.8 percent.

GM said it sold 96,720 cars between Aug. 11-20, Ford said it sold 36,769 cars, Chrysler sold 19,174 autos and AMC said it delivered an estimated 4,300 vehicles.

So far this year, GM sales are up 15.3 percent from 1982, Ford sales have improved 12.3 percent, Chrysler's are up 26.4 percent and AMC's sales are up an estimated 11.2 percent.

Toyota Sees a Difficult Year Ahead

TOKYO (UPI) — Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's largest automaker, said Wednesday that it expects a difficult year ahead because of stiff competition at home and protectionist moves abroad.

The prediction came in a corporate report announcing earnings of 201.3 billion yen (\$829 million) on sales totaling 4.9 trillion yen for the business year that ended in June. It was the first annual earnings report since Toyota absorbed its independent sales arm, Toyota Motor Sales Co., in July of last year.

U.S. Official Sees Ending Of Crop Plan

By Seth S. King
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Agriculture Secretary John R. Block, citing extensive drought damage to this year's corn and sorghum crops, has expressed further doubts that there will be another payment-in-kind program next year for corn and other feed grains.

Appearing briefly on a U.S. Chamber of Commerce television program on Tuesday, Mr. Block indicated that the 1983 crops of corn and other feed grains would not be large enough to provide enough excess grain to give to farmers who reduce their plantings next year.

The drought, however, has had little effect on this year's wheat crop and Mr. Block already has announced a 1984 program to encourage reduced planting of wheat that would include a payment-in-kind option.

But departmental programs do not expect payment-in-kind programs on next year's cotton or rice crops, William Lester, the chief economist, said later on Tuesday.

Mr. Block said that, despite a 1983 corn crop that is expected to be at least 8 percent smaller than 1982's record output of 8.8 billion bushels, there was a large carryover from last year and there is expected to be no shortage of grain after the harvest ends in October.

"But the drought is making it more unlikely," he said, "that we will have enough to offer feed-grain growers a payment-in-kind program on the 1984 crop."

Mr. Block expressed similar doubts last week after a tour of the major corn-producing areas of the Midwest.

A final decision on the program is to be made after the August corn and sorghum estimate is disclosed Sept. 12, an Agriculture Department spokesman said later.

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Amsterdam, 18th August 1983.

Airline Group Accepts Fare Discount Package

Reuters

YORK AND LONDON — Members of the International Air Transport Association have agreed on new air fares for fall and winter travel between the United States and Britain, ending a two-month dispute, airline officials said Wednesday.

The officials said the airlines accepted a package that generally allows discounts of as much as 27.5 percent but also includes some fare increases.

The agreement, which applies to routes between 14 U.S. cities and London, was approved by members of the trade group after a fare setting conference was held recently in Montreal.

The new fares still require approval of U.S. and British regulatory agencies.

The agreement sets the fare for a midweek roundtrip between New

(Continued from Page 7)

YORK AND LONDON — Britain is not on the road to economic recovery and unemployment will remain at record levels for at least another 18 months, the independent Institute of Economic and Social Research, said Wednesday.

Growth in output will fall to 1 percent next year from nearly 2 percent this year, the group predicted, and prices of imports will rise.

The report also said that Britain's inflation rate, which Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government cut to less than 4 percent in its first four years in office, will rise to 7 percent to 8 percent by the end of next year. It said there could be no significant or sustained cut in Britain's 13-percent unemployment rate without a "fairly substantial policy stimulus."

Western Mining Plans To Buy Mesa Australia

Reuters

MELBOURNE — Western Mining Corp. Holdings reported Wednesday that it has agreed in principle with Mesa Petroleum Ltd. to acquire Mesa Australia Ltd. for \$35.4 million, subject to government approval.

A 5-percent royalty will be payable to Mesa on oil or gas production attributable to Mesa Australia in its current exploration areas under the agreement, providing for Western Mining to assume all Mesa Australia's obligations after Sept. 1.

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August 24 1983

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AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A. \$140.67 (m) AL-MAL TRUST \$140.67

BANK JULIUS BAUER & Co. L.W. SF 101.85 (d) Center \$101.85

\$F 99.60 (d) Grober \$100.00

\$F 100.00 (d) Koenig \$100.00

\$F 100.00 (d) Softi South Afri Sh \$100.00

\$F 100.00 (d) Sime Swiss R Est \$100.00

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SPORTS

A Team Living Out Its Collective Destiny

This is the last in a series of reports on the five contenders in the hotly contested American League East.

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — A baseball team is not an insinuation on a cap or a theme song of the public-address system. At its best, a team is a group of men who over the years grow to know one other to the bone, to the point where each senses the part that he and all the others play in the functioning of the whole.

Such a team lives out a collective destiny.

The Baltimore Orioles have come to the ripe full demure of communal endeavor. By 1977, such names as Flanagan, McGregor, Singleton, Murray, Bumgar, Palmer, Dauer, Dempsey, Martinez and Martinez — yes, that many that long ago — were nailed above Oriole lockers.

In the years since, they've won more games than any team in baseball. They haven't won a World Series, but they have lived a saga together. They'll live it all their lives.

Unfortunately, particular teams have limited life spans. Several 1983 Orioles are close to the end of their careers. It is time for them to finish their story or leave the last chapter blank.

Parallels are obvious. The 1976-77 Philadelphia Phillies won 202 games, yet needed a change of managers, from Danny Ozark to Dallas Green, to finish their group project with a world title in 1980. The younger Phils were better, but the older team won.

The Kansas City Royals of 1976-80 were excellent. But they never won a Series, probably never will — not those particular Royals.

A sense of urgency has lingered over the Orioles all season. For them, the managerial change from Earl Weaver to Joe Altobelli seemed a possible solution to their tendency to come up a dollar short. Weaver's creation, maybe they needed to play outside his shadow.

That's why the '83 Orioles have been the

division's hardest team, as well as most enjoyable, to analyze. They have such a rich psychohistory that every shift of fortune, every injury or streak, seems to run through them as if they had one nervous system.

For the last four months, the Orioles have either been the sport's hottest or coldest team. Won-lost stats aren't usually the life of the party, but the record is extraordinary. After a 9-8 start, the Orioles have gone 14-5, 0-7, 14-4, 2-12, 20-6, 0-7, 7-3. Baltimore has made three seri-

ous stumps, many champions never have one.

Those periods of purgatory are the definition of the Orioles and their plot. The stumps show the inherent limits of the club's ability, its vacuum at third base, its dependence on heady platoon players, its kiddie-corps of starting pitchers as Steve Davis (10-5), Mike Boddicker (10-6) and Allan Ramirez (4-6).

"This is a remarkable ballclub when we win, but it's also a remarkable ballclub when we lose," says Altobelli; who has been surprised, almost shocked, by the degree to which the Orioles seem to be self-managed.

"We've had two seven-game losing streaks and we're still 17 games over .500. In those two

stumps, I've never seen a club be so under control, and I mean to a man. . . . That's as big a compliment as you can pay a team."

At the moment, the Baltimore bullpen has a 145 earned-run average in its last 37 appearances over a four-week period. With Mike Flanagan back and Jim Palmer returned last Sunday from minor-league rehabilitation, the Orioles look formidable — but no more so than they've looked just before losing consciousness in May, in June and in August.

Still, no such thought ever infects teams in (or a half-game out of) first place, where even grousing can be delightful.

As Rick Dempsey tried to take batting practice the other day, he growled, "Don't these people have anything better to do than ask for autographs while we're hitting? Don't they know how hard it is to hit 230?"

It was exactly a year ago that the Orioles began a 33-11 run. Then, however, they were 61-57, not 69-52. Despite that apparent advantage, the Orioles remain a somewhat mysterious collection. Last Saturday their locker-room mood, before and after a victory, was almost sour.

Perhaps it was the imminent return of the troublesome Palmer, and how he might effect the team-group. Should he lose, or point, or decide he has a new injury or do any of the dozen quirkish things that infuse his teammates, could another slump begin?

Even an O.K.-I'm-here-for-the glory victory by Palmer might be bad news, since much of the team sees his 1983 season as an almost inexorable sabbatical from competition.

Who knows? Certainly not the Orioles, who are living out a destiny they only half understand.

On the outside, at least, they remain the most confident of clubs. "We're like seven rookies," said Rick Dauer. "We're enthusiastic, . . . we thrive on tough spots because Earl pounds that into us. He made us mentally tough with all his screaming."

"Earl taught us the game," Dauer reflected, "but Joe lets us play it."

**Veteran Reliever Bair Wins 1st Start With Tigers**

United Press International

ARLINGTON, Texas — Doug Bair, making his first start after 387 major-league relief appearances, combined with Amelio Lopez on a four-hitter that made the Detroit Tigers 2-0 victors over the Texas Rangers here Tuesday night.

Bair (5-3) was pressed into starting duty because of a shoulder injury to Milt Wilcox. Acquired in a

trade June 21 with St. Louis, Bair pitched six innings and allowed four hits while walking one and striking out none.

Charlie Hough (10-12) was touched for run-scoring doubles by

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Chet Lemon in the fifth and Rick Leach in the seventh. Only one Ranger baserunner made it as far as third.

Twins 3, Red Sox 2

In Minneapolis, Kent Hirbek drove in three runs and Al Williams (9-11) pitched a two-hitter over seven innings to lift Minnesota over Boston, 3-2. The Red Sox have dropped eight of their last ten games.

Mariners 5, Brewers 0

In Milwaukee, Al Cowens hit two home runs and Ron Kittle and Steve Henderson one apiece as Mike Moore pitched a two-hitter to subdue the Brewers for Seattle, 5-0.

A's 9, Yankees 3

In New York, Jeff Burroughs drove in three runs, and Rickey Henderson stole four bases and scored three times as Oakland beat the Yankees, 9-3.

Angels 5, Indians 2

In Cleveland, Brian Downing drove in two runs with a single and his 14th homer of the year to boost California past the Indians, 5-2.

Royals 10, White Sox 2

In Kansas City, Missouri, Frank White drove in three runs with a

home run and double to pace the Royals' 10-2 pounding of Chicago.

Blue Jays 9, Orioles 3

In Baltimore, Lloyd Moseby and Barry Bournell contributed two-run singles as Toronto downed the Orioles, 9-3.

Dodgers 6, Montreal 3

In the National League, in Los Angeles, Ken Landrum and Greg Brock hit two-run homers in the seventh and the Dodgers pulled away to a 6-3 victory over Montreal.

Astros 6, Phillies 5

In Pittsburgh, Terry Puhl and Dickie Thon drove in runs as Houston nipped the Pirates, 2-1, to complete a doubleheader sweep.

Piggy pitcher Denny Walling's three-run homer and Ray Knight's two-out, two-run single capped a five-run ninth that rallied the Astros to a 5-5 verdict in the opener.

Giants 3, Phillies 1

In San Francisco, Darrell Evans' two-run home run in the eighth, his 26th homer of the year, lifted the Giants over Philadelphia, 3-1.

Mets 8, Padres 3

In San Diego, Terry Terrell pitched his second complete game of the season and clinched a six-run eighth with a three-run home run as New York dumped the Padres, 8-3.

Cardinals 7, Braves 0

In St. Louis, David Green and George Hendrick hit back-to-back third-inning home runs to power

the Cardinals to their third straight victory, 7-0, over Atlanta.

Reds 4, Cards 2

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Fair Warning for World-Class Athletes

By Alan Greenberg
Los Angeles Times Service

CARACAS — Attention, all world-class athletes with sights on the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics who are still using anabolic steroids and other drugs prohibited under international rules and hoping to escape detection:

The charade is finished. The party's over.

Clean up your act or say so long to your gold-medal dreams. Don't even bother showing up in Los Angeles. Odds are, all you'll get is humiliatiion and bounced out on your ear.

A computer's got your number.

So what if you weren't here at the 1983 Pan American Games? That computer will be waiting to test you at the Olympics. Believe it. So don't try any funny stuff. Let the word go forth, because what happened here Tuesday made for one of the most embarrassing episodes in the history of U.S. and international athletics.

But that is only today's perspective. In the thousands of tomorrow's trials, it may come to be viewed as a catharsis, a turning point in the drug-cheated world of international athletics.

Drug cheaters have prospered for years in international sport. Now, because of a computer that can analyze urine, doctors and officials are confident that international athletics will begin reverting to the days when the winner was the best athlete, not the best pharmacists.

The hullabaloo here started Monday. That was when Pan Am Games officials called a press conference to announce that they were taking away the medals of two Canadian and two Cuban weightlifters, including Olympic champion Daniel Diaz, and invalidating the results of three more lifters because computer analyses of all seven urine samples tested positive for anabolic

steroids. Each athlete's sample was divided in half and both were tested. Doctors agreed that there was no mistake.

It was the first time in the 32-year history of these games that athletes were stripped of their medals for using drugs deemed illegal by their various international governing bodies.

It also meant that the U.S. delegation, faced with a situation uglier than the Elephant Man, decided to make it up. It handed out an eight-paragraph press release at its Tuesday news conference, the first half of which was devoted to stating the U.S. opposition to illegal drugs and how wonderful the on-site testing equipment was.

One paragraph said that "several U.S.A. track and field athletes have chosen not to take part in the Games after being selected for the team by The Athletics Congress (TAC). . . . Those athletes have departed . . . to the United States. Their individual decisions to withdraw should not be taken as an implication of guilt, or interpreted in any similar manner."

World-class athletes are under increasing pressure to win. More, many of them have obsessive personalities and tend to be from the "if-taking-two-tablets-is-good, four-must-be-better" school.

Hurder Edwin Moses has been saying 50 percent of top U.S. athletes are using illegal drugs. Doctors say the long-term effects of the use of steroids (growth hormones) include sterility, impotence, premature heart disease, liver malfunction and tumors.

Consider: Sports Illustrated magazine recently reported that in 1967 a doctor polled more than 100 runners. He asked them if they would take a drug that could make them Olympic champions if they knew it might kill them in a year. More than half the athletes said they would. For them, the price of glory had no limit.

might not agree. Talk about wasting money.

What did it mean? First, that when the five-day track-and-field competition began Tuesday, the question was no longer who would win, but who would show up.

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If this new testing apparatus, which is calibrated to detect illegal drugs that have gone into an athlete's system from six months to one year before a competition, is as good as doctors say, the end of drug cheating at top international meets like the Olympics might well be over.

Might be. It would help if only the international federations or the countries themselves showed guts and banned their athletes for drug cheating. Reportedly, Cuba has said its two weightlifters here who tested positive will be banned for life from representing their country. Other countries should take similar stands.

One thing is for sure. The would-be drug users here are running for cover like never before. And unless somebody comes up with a way to beat the machine, every athlete had better come clean to the 1984 Olympic Games. Or not come at all

ART BUCHWALD**Hairline Deadlines**

WASHINGTON — The recent lawsuit concerning former Kansas City anchorwoman Christine Craft, who was demoted because her bosses allegedly didn't like the way she looked on television, points out once again the problem of delivering the news to people by TV as opposed to newspapers.

Craft maintained the TV consultants hired by the station decided that the audiences wanted a woman who was more attractive and gave them "warmth and comfort" with their headlines. The station executives said it wasn't a case of looks, but ratings, that made them decide to demote her. Craft sued for sexual discrimination and won \$50,000.

I'm proud to say this could have never happened in the newspaper business, because if the consultants who work for TV companies had anything to say about our looks, 95 percent of us would be out of jobs.

I can just see a media consultant going through the city room of an American newspaper.

He says to the publisher who is escorting him, "Who wrote the lead story on President Reagan this morning?"

"Susanna West. She's sitting over there. Susanna is our best reporter and won the Pulitzer Prize for her series on hunger in America last year."

"She's going to have to get a new hairdo."

"Why is that?"

"The public doesn't like to read front-page stories written by a woman whose hair isn't perfectly coiffed."

"You tell her. I'm not about to," the publisher says.

"Miss West. You wrote a very good story this morning."

"Who the hell are you?"

"I'm a media consultant and I've been hired to up circulation. Have you ever thought about wearing something a little more sexy than a turtleneck sweater and a tweed skirt?"

"Get lost, buster. I have a dead-line."

"Please don't take it personally, but don't you think you're a little too old to be a newspaperwoman?"

"I'm 34."

Newspaper readers prefer to read stories by younger, more attractive reporters.

"If this is a gag, you got me at the wrong time. I'm trying to check out something with Henry Kissinger."

"Miss West. I'd prefer you not make that call until you change your makeup. Let's see if we can get those wrinkles out from under your eyes before you speak to Henry."

"Now you've done it. If you don't disappear in five seconds I'm going to dump this cup of coffee on that Yukka Palm Beach suit you're wearing."

The publisher rushes up. "Hold it, Susanna, the man is only doing his job."

"Get him out of here before I drop the 1984 budget on his skull."

The publisher leads him away and the consultant says, "She doesn't seem to have the warmth it takes to give the public the news about Ronald Reagan. I would replace her with someone your readers could be more comfortable with when they read about Chad. Who is that woman over there at the water cooler?"

"That's our science writer. What's wrong with her?"

"She's wearing a pants suit. Our surveys show readers are very threatened by women reporters who wear pants."

"We've upped dress codes for women reporters years ago."

"Well, you're going to have to reinstate them if you ever hope to get your circulation up. Do you see that girl sitting at the desk over there?"

"Our film critic? What's wrong with her?"

"She's pregnant."

"But she isn't going to have a baby for four months."

"How do you think your subscribers would feel if they knew they were getting their movie reviews from a pregnant woman?"

"Look, why don't we just forget the whole thing. I'm not sure a media consultant is what this paper needs right now."

"It's your candy store. If you don't care about the way your women reporters look, don't come crying to me when you readers go somewhere else for their news."

Moviemaking**Cheap Peso Lures U.S. Producers To Mexico**

By Aljean Harmetz
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The hotels in Mexico City's Zona Rosa are crammed with American moviemakers this summer. Directors and producers who usually ply their trade north of the border have, instead, flocked south this year.

They have been attracted, first and foremost, by the devaluation of the peso, now at approximately 150 to the dollar.

"We made 'Yellowbird' for \$8 million," said John Daley, chairman of Hemdale, a partner of Orion on "Yellowbird," a spoof of pirate movies. "Our original budget was \$12 million."

Between last fall and next Christmas, more than a dozen U.S. films and television movies will have been filmed wholly or in part in Mexico. "Sadat," a two-hour Operation Prime-Time television movie starring Lou Gossett Jr. as the late Egyptian leader, and "Roses," a two-hour NBC-TV movie based on the life of one of the four nuns who was murdered in El Salvador, have just completed filming.

Despite the savings, making movies in Mexico is not all tortillas and gravy. Film sent back to the United States for processing can be stuck in customs for 10 or 12 days. At least once a week the electricity goes off at Churubusco Studios, bringing all Xerox machines, power saws, electric type writers and cameras to a halt for several hours.

"They have a different sense of urgency in Mexico," said Dan Blatt, the producer of "Sadat."

"When a piece of equipment breaks down, it won't get fixed easily. We were a picture of the move with limited studio time and 68 locations. The people were very nice, but we were at the mercy of nature's elements and social unrest — like wanting to use a specific location the day it was on strike. And if you're there for eight or nine weeks, eventually everyone gets sick — violent stomach cramps — and can't come to work for a day or two."

Agreement is unanimous that the biggest difficulty is "language." "The authorities never make problems," said Amaro Barbin, a Mexican producer. "The unions you can deal with. The big problem is communication." Barbin is production manager on "Sadat."

The answer, for at least two-thirds of the foreigners making movies in Mexico, is to hire Paitse, a Mexican production-services

company run by Gerald Green, an Englishman who became a Mexican citizen six years ago.

"Gerald negotiates with the unions, gets all the permissions, and prepares the budgets which include his fee," said Hemdale's Daley.

"I came to Mexico 11 years ago to make 'Man Friday,' starring Peter O'Toole," Green said. "I intended to make it in Hawaii, but the budget went up one-half million dollars because of Teamsters' salaries. I found alternate jungles and beaches at Puerto Vallarta. On 'Sadat' we have an enormous number of drivers for 48 weeks."

"Americans come here and forgotten they're not sitting in Hollywood where the phones all work," Green said. "They're not used to the petty corruption and the lack of cleanliness and the fact people here don't have the same standards of excellence and tend to improvise a lot with equipment. Unless they make allowances, they'll have a pretty awful time. But if you're polite and treat people here with respect as equals, you can have anything you want."

Not all Americans feel it necessary to use Mexico's services. The most prestigious of the movies currently being filmed in Mexico, John Huston's version of Malcolm Lowry's novel "Under the

Volcano," is a co-production of the Mexican government and Paramount and 20th Century Fox have preferred to negotiate on their own. "I married my wife in Mexico 28 years ago," said Fox's Wallerstein. "Go anywhere with 100 Americans and you'll be beset with high bills. Don't go to Mexico for a record eight years and two weeks for a gungo, and everything's terrific."

But questions are being raised.

Alberto Isaac, director of the Mexican Cinematographic Institute, is disturbed because: "At the higher level, Mexican talent is not being used. Our writers, directors and cinematographers are frustrated. If conditions change, American producers will fly away to the next country that provides things cheaper, and it will leave the local film industry in bad shape. What will happen to us is what happened to Yugoslavia, Italy and Spain when the American filmmakers left."

"In terms of earning power, Mexican film industry workers are princes of the country," Green said. "Literally, every member of the unions here is working, so the prices of labor and materials are starting to go up. If Mexico isn't careful, American and European filmmakers will come for the next two years. Then it will be too expensive, and they'll flock somewhere else."



Lou Gossett Jr. (left) as the Egyptian president, Barry Morse as Begin on the Camp David set of "Sadat."

PEOPLE**Chile Honors Arrau**

The Chilean government has awarded the National Arts Prize to the pianist Claudio Arrau, a critic of President Augusto Pinochet's military regime, and invited him to perform in his homeland. Arrau, Chile's foremost musical son, has lived abroad most of his life and refused to play in his native country after Pinochet overthrew the late President Salvador Allende in 1973. In February, the government forced television stations to cancel plans to relay an international telecast of his 80th birthday concert in New York, where he now lives.

Bette Davis is described by her agent as "doing fine now" after two months of treatment for a neurological disorder and an operation that a newspaper says may have been for cancer. The agent, Robert Lantz, said the 75-year-old actress is "planning to get back to work just as soon as possible. She's already reading scripts for her new TV series, 'Hotel.'" The New York Daily News, which said the operation may have been for cancer, also said Davis suffered a mild stroke.

Waukegan, Illinois is too impoverished to handle a visit from its illustrious native son this fall, so Mayor Bill Morris has asked the author Ray Bradbury to delay his visit until next summer. The Come Home Ray Bradbury Committee has been working for a possible Hallucination visit by the famed writer, who now lives in Los Angeles. However, the mayor said in a letter: "We are just about special events" out for this year. As a result, any kind of formal homecoming by us this fall would severely strain us." Bradbury wrote: "Something Wicked This Way Came" and "Fahrenheit 451," both of which were made into films, and the series of stories titled the "Martian Chronicles," which was a television mini-series. He also has written numerous other science fiction and fantasy novels and short stories. Waukegan, disguised as "Greenpoint," has figured in some of his tales.

Quote — Anne Francis, who played "Mame's" friend Vera Charles some 800 times with Angela Lansbury, Juliet Prowse, Kelly Carisse Hart and Celeste Holm in the title role, had a real problem early in her career — alcoholism. She told Women's Wear Daily, "I overcame drinking when I had the certain knowledge I was losing my ability to function as an entertainer. I regained control about 18 years ago, but I wouldn't have been able to do it without Alcoholics Anonymous. Today people get angry at me over my loathing of drinking and smoking."

Furniture hand-made by former President Jimmy Carter, "better than the best quality Shaker furniture you've ever seen," will be auctioned to help raise \$25 million to build his presidential library, an auction organizer says. Susan Van Berg, an aide to Carter's interior decorator who is organizing the sale, said Carter's furniture will be among antiques, paintings, silver and china that have been donated for the Oct. 7 auction. Van Berg said Carter has built furniture for many years. Proceeds from the auction will go to the

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